CLOSED SHELF.

The People's Korea

No. 259 EVERY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement Denounces "Honolulu Conference" and U.S. War Expansion Machinations

PYONGYANG, Feb. 15 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Feb. 15 issued a statement, and denounced the so-called "Honolulu Conference" of the U.S. imperialists and their South Vietnamese stooges, the Nguyen Cao Ky clique, and flayed the war expansion machinations of the U.S. imperialists at the "conference."

The statement reads in part:

Recently, U.S. President Johnson and other high-ranking officials of the U.S. Government summoned their puppets in South Vietnam to a conference in Honolulu and released the so-called "joint communique" and "declaration."

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic issued a statement resolutely condemning the new plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys at the "Honolulu Conference" to expand the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation declared in its statement that whatever wicked methods the U.S. imperialists may employ, their aggressive plan will be shattered and the Vietnamese people will surely win final victory.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of war escalation and extend wholehearted support to the just stand and firm resolve of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the entire people of Vietnam, north and south.

The U.S. imperialists are repeatedly sustaining ignominious setbacks in the Vietnamese war and are sinking ever deeper into an inextricable morass.

The "Honolulu Conference" shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to recover from their defeat and wriggle out of the predicament by intensifying on a full scale the aggressive war against Vietnam.

At the "Honolulu Conference" the U.S. imperialists and their puppets discussed "military plans" for hurling more U.S. troops and weapons into South Vietnam and stepping up war efforts.

At the conference, the U.S. Commander in South Vietnam demanded the dispatch of 200,000 more U.S. troops.

Johnson made it public at a press conference that additional troops would be dispatched in compliance with his request.

On the other hand, U.S. imperialism is anxious to recruit more puppet troops of its satellite countries as its cannon fodder. Herein lies the aim of U.S. Vice-president Humphrey's visit to Saigon and a number of other Asian countries after the "Honolulu Conference." And it is for implementing this criminal plan of his master that Pak Jung Hi of the South Korean puppet regime is now making a round of U.S. satellite countries in Asia.

At the "Honolulu Conference," the U.S. imperialists also made a loud noise about a "cooperative program for maintaining economic stability," "program of rural construction" and "programs in health and education."

All this, however, is nothing but a deceptive gesture designed to camouflage before world public opinion their crafty, nefarious scheme to occupy South Vietnam for ever, impose colonial slavery upon the South Vietnamese people and continue the war of aggression.

The puppet clique of South Vietnam can represent no one. As pointed out by the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, all the U.S. "commitments" to the South Vietnam puppets are null and void. Herefore, these "commitments" free in no way the U.S. imperialists from the responsibility for their crime of flagrantly sabotaging and trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements on respecting the sovereignty, independence, reunification and territorial integrity of Vietnam and not interfering in its internal affairs.

The "Honolulu Conference" was a new act of aggression against the Vietnamese people and a grave challenge to the peoples of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the barbaric bombing of the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The U.S. imperialists must recognize the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic on the Vietnam question, withdraw without delay their aggressor troops and all troops of their satellite countries and weapons illegally introduced into South Vietnam and let the South Vietnamese people solve their question by themselves.

This is the way for the peaceful solution of the Vietnam question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, in the future, too, do their utmost to render more positive aid to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle and fight together with them to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Gambian Premier

Premier Kim Il Sung on Feb. 17 sent a message of congratulations to David Kairaba Jawara, Premier of Gambia, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Gambia, according to a KCNA report dated Feb. 17.

Pres. Choi Yong Kun Greets Nepalese King

On the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Nepal, President Choi Yong Kun wired congratulations to Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, a Feb. 17 KCNA report said.

Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission Arrives in Pyongyang

A ten-member Japan-Korea friendship people's mission led by Tokuji Kameda, Japan Socialist Party Member of the House of Councilors of Japan and Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Society, arrived in Pyongyang on Feb. 15 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

The ten-member mission which left Japan on Feb. 10 on a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had arrived in Chongjin on Feb. 14 by boat.

A ten-member Japan-Korea friendship people's mission arrived in Pyongyang on Feb. 14 to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Banquet Arranged

Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, arranged a banquet in honour of the visiting Japan-Korea friendship people's mission on the evening of Feb. 15.

Invited to the banquet were the ten-member delegation chief, Tokuji Kameda, Japan Socialist Party Member of the House of Councilors of Japan and Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Society, and all the other delegation members.

Chairman Suh Chul and delegation leader Tokuji Kameda delivered speeches at the banquet.

Chairman Suh Chul said that the Korean and Japanese peoples must pool their strength to frustrate the Japanese militarists' machinations to reinvade South Korea under the aegis of U.S. imperialism and to realize their aggressive ambition on Asia.

The visit of the mission to Korea, Chairman Suh Chul continued to say, was realized thanks to the Japan-Korea Society and the Japanese democratic forces which strove against the Japanese militarists' designs on our country and for developing friendly relations and cultural intercourse between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

Delegation leader Tokuji Kameda said that the realization of their visit to Korea did not mean a change in the Japanese Government's unfriendly attitude toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Declaring the "ROK-Japan Treaty" null and void, he criticized the Japanese Government for obstructing the activities of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the democratic, national education of sons and daughters of the Korean citizens in Japan.

He evinced the determination to keep up the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machinations in Asia and the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

N. Korean Football Assn. to Send Inspection Team to England

The Football Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Feb. 12 cabled the Organizing Committee of the 1966 World Football Championships in London and announced that three representatives of the DPRK Football Association will visit England on Feb. 25 to inspect arrangements for the world football championships, according to a KCNA report dated Feb. 12.

In the telegram, the DPRK Football Association said that it had not received any notice from the Federation of International Football Associations or the Organizing Committee of World Football Championships on the results of draw of the championships and on the forthcoming Feb. 23 meeting.

However, the telegram said, considering the view of the FIFA, the Korean Football Association will send its delegation to London before the end of this month.

The telegram expressed the hope that the organizing committee would render cooperation so that the delegation of the DPRK Football Association will encounter no hindrance in entry into England.

Prior to the DPRK Football Association's announcement, KCNA on Feb. 11 reported the line-up of the Korean football team as follows:

Goalie, Li Keun Hak and Li Chan Myun; full back, Shin Yung Kyoo, Pak Ri Sup, Rim Joong Sun and Kang Bong Chil; half back, Pak Sung Jin, Im Sung Hi and Oh Yoon Kyung; and forward, Han Bong Jin, Pak Doo Ik, Kim Seung Il, Kang Ryong Woon, Ke Seung Woon, Kim Yung Kil, Yang Sung Kook, Li Dong Woon and Kim Kwang Ryul.

According to the training program of the team, it will have, for swapping experience, over 30 games with home and foreign teams before it takes part in the world championships.

Korean Army Day Marked Abroad

The 18th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was respectively celebrated in various countries.

USSR—A friendship meeting marking the Korean Army Day was held in Moscow by the Kantimolov Imperial Guard Tank Division of Moscow, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang on Feb. 7. Korean films were also shown at the meeting.

Meanwhile, a photo exhibition opened on Feb. 9 at the Soviet Military Museum in Moscow to mark the Korean Army Day.

China—The Central Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a meeting on the evening of Feb. 7 with the attendance of more than 800 representatives of the three services in Peking.

Speaking at the meeting Liang Pi-yen, Deputy Director of the PLA General Political Department, reviewed the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army in the past 18 years under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Korean People's Army, he stressed, has grown into a powerful armed force defending peace in the Far East against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

Saying that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is proud of having such a close comrade-in-arms as the Korean People's Army, he went on: Profound friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and their armies has been established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has stood all tests and is unbreakable.

Colonel Choi Je Yung, military attaché of the Korean Embassy in Peking, made a speech at the meeting.

Hungary—Hungarian People's Army Units had report meetings in honor of the Korean Army Day. Speakers at the meetings pointed out that the Korean People's Army founded under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung has a long revolutionary tradition and has been tested through the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its satellite troops.

A photo exhibition, celebration meeting and a film show were held at a Hungarian school which has friendly ties with the Mangyundai Revolutionary School of Korea.

Poland and German Democratic Republic—Friendship gatherings marking the Korean Army Day were held at the Polish Communication officer's school and garrison officer's school of the German Democratic Republic.

Czechoslovakia—A friendship meeting and film show were held at a Czechoslovak school which has friendly relations with the above-mentioned Korean school.

In other countries—Mongolia, Mali and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—similar friendship meetings celebrating the Korean Army Day were held.

Korean Embassies Give Receptions

Choi Jong Gul, military attaché of the Korean Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception to celebrate the Feb. 8 Korean Army Day at the embassy, according to a report from Pyongyang. Marshal R.Y. Malinovsky, Defence Minister of the USSR was present at the reception.

The Korean Embassies in China, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia gave receptions respectively in the capitals of these countries.

Cambodian & Algerian Papers Observe Feb. 8

Cambodian papers printed editorials, articles and photographs marking the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to an information from Pnom-penh.

In an article entitled "18th Birthday of the Korean People's Army" Cambodian paper "La Dépêche du Cambodge" pointed to the victory of the Korean People's Army in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors.

Another Cambodian paper "Sochibator" noted that the founding of the KPA was an event of historical significance in the development of the Korean revolution and that the Korean People's Army is fully ready to crush imperialist invaders.

Algerian paper "El Moudjahid" carried an editorial article and photos on Feb. 8.

Reviewing the path traversed by the Korean People's Army under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, the article said: Today when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are on the rampage in South Korea, the Korean People's Army is reliably defending the gains of the people, while taking an active part in socialist construction.

Why Did Humphrey Hurry to Pak Jung Hi ?

When Pak Jung Hi was hard at work recruiting cannon fodder for his U.S. master in Bangkok, U.S. Vice-President Humphrey flew to Saigon, according to foreign press reports. Meanwhile, in Seoul and Washington, bargainings are going on for the dispatch of more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and U.S. Ambassador to South Korea W.G. Brown who is waiting for Pak Jung Hi in Hongkong.

The ill-prepared "strategic meeting" in Honolulu, Humphrey's second tour of Asia and Pak Jung Hi's trip to Southeast Asia for more U.S. cannon fodder—all these goings-on in the last few days on either side of the ocean show how desperately the Jonhson Administration is trying to wriggle out of its predicament.

After its "peace search" buffoonery went away, the Johnson Administration is more tightly clinging to its policy of escalation by resuming air raids on North Vietnam and stepping up operations in South Vietnam.

As a result of heavy blows to suffered by the U.S. aggressor troops in South Vietnam, Jonhson feels an acute shortage of cannon fodder. Pak's tour of Southeast Asia directly related to this anguish of Washington. Herein lies the reason why Humphrey flew to Saigon on Feb. 11 and turned up in Bangkok on the next day.

Press reports indicate that in Bangkok Humphrey will wrest a final, definite answer from Pak Jung Hi about the dispatch of another 20,000 South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as had been promised by the latter at the beginning of the year.

The expected meeting between Humphrey and Pak in Bangkok shows Washington's attempt to cow its Southeast Asian puppets such as Thailand and Malaysia into the war pit of South Vietnam by showing them the example of Pak Jung Hi, the most servile stooge of Washington.

And the present situation of the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam is so helpless and another 20,000 South Korean puppet troops is so badly needed in South Vietnam that its dispatch brooks no further delay.

But such puppets as Pak Jung Hi, Rahman of Malaysia and Kittikachorn of Thailand will not be a great help to U.S. imperialism.

EDITORIAL

Cause of Misfortunes and Sufferings of South Korean Workers Lies in U.S. Occupation of South Korea

Recently, the struggles of South Korean workers for existence and democratic rights are mounting higher than ever before.

South Korean workers of the railway, communications, electric power, transportation and other key industries have been waging resolute struggles since the end of last year, calling for wage hike, better working conditions, enforcement of the 8 hour day and freedom of strike and trade union activities, and opposing national insult and oppression by U.S. imperialism.

As was already reported, at present, 36 trade unions comprising a total of 100,000 members are in dispute or on strike, demanding wage increases and democratic rights.

In particular, South Korean workers at the U.S. military installations have been launching for several months struggles against exploitation and national suppression unprecedented in human history.

On Feb. 5, about 1,100 workers employed at the "Korean Service Corps" of the U.S. military installations went on a strike for an indefinite period, demanding a pay raise, and staged demonstrations in front of the headquarters of the U.S. Army Infantry Division, bravely defying sanguinary suppression by tear gas-hurling and bayonet-swinging U.S. MPs. In response to this, 30,000 workers employed in the South Korean national railways and in "government" monopoly offices rose up in the struggle to demand a 30 per cent pay hike and betterment of working conditions.

The struggles of South Korean workers for existence and democratic rights are completely just and patriotic, in as much as they are directed against harsh exploitation by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

We warmly and fully support their just struggles, while resolutely condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi henchmen for their brutalities.

Then, what caused South Korean workers to rise up in the struggles? The reason is simple.

As is well known, today, the South Korean workers are forced to suffer from starvation wages and hard work and are deprived of such fundamental democratic rights as the freedom of independent trade union activities, strike and demonstration.

Among others, workers at the U.S. military installations are compelled to lead a miserable and slavish life. They are not only exploited dually or trebly, but also subjected to unbearable national discrimination and maltreatment.

According to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, workers at the "Korean Service Corps" lead a dog's life on a starvation wage less than one-third of the minimum living expenses, though they work over 12 hours a day.

Furthermore, they are actually denied even the "right to association," the "right to collective agreement" and the "right to action," all of which the "labor law" of the puppet government provides for nominally.

Such being the case, whenever South Korean workers are in dispute with management, in demand for their right to existence, the U.S. imperialists fire leading workers as they please, putting a label "thief" upon them. Confronting workers' resolute struggles, they make no bones about mobilizing U.S. MPs and the puppet police to ruthlessly suppress, take into custody and put in jail the demonstrators at the point of a bayonet.

In this way, South Korean workers are given only the "freedom to starve," "freedom of unemployment," "freedom of national discrimination" and the "freedom to be killed."

Who is to blame for this? Who on earth imposes such a predicament upon them?

Needles to say, the cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean workers resides in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops.

From the very first day when the U.S. imperialists set foot in South Korea, they put their best foot forward to trample underfoot the existence and democratic rights of the South Korean people, perpetrated all kinds of atrocities such as mass murder, violence, plunder, burglary, arson and rape and went the length of igniting the aggressive war with a view to swallowing up the whole of Korea.

Their towering crimes are not limited to these. Flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, they have been illegally occupying South Korea since the cease-fire, thereby converting South Korea into a military base for aggression, a dark hell on earth and a human slaughterhouse.

The history in South Korea of the past 20 years clearly proves that so long as the U.S. occupation of South Korea continues, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the present misfortunes and tribulations.

The only way for the South Korean workers and people to save themselves from the dire predicament is to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique and achieve independent, peaceful unification of Korea.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists get out of South Korea at once with their lethal weapons.

It is our sincere desire that the peace-loving people of the world will extend more active support and encouragement to the South Korean workers struggling for existence and democratic rights and against harsh exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism.

Brilliant Solution of Socialist Agrarian Ques. by KWP

Two years have passed since the publication of the Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," a great Marxist-Leninist document of the Korean Workers' Party. During the period, the peasants in the northern half of Korea, upholding the ideas of the Theses, rose up like one man for its successful implementation, thus registering fresh successes in all domains in building socialist rural economy: The material and technical foundations have been further consolidated and the peasants' living has been ever more improved, with the powerful assistance of the working class and the people.

All the successes won in N. Korea clearly prove the correctness and great victory of the Theses.

The Korean Workers' Party has attained great successes and accumulated rich experience in the rural work during the past over 20 years since the August 15th Liberation, by creatively applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism relating to the peasant and agrarian questions to the actual situation of our country. The Party is now creatively paving the way for the ultimate solution of the agrarian question on the basis of the already-won successes and experiences.

"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" is a Marxist-Leninist document of the Korean Workers' Party, which raised in an all-round way the problem of principle which is of essential significance to the building of socialism in the countryside, and which profoundly made it clear.

In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the basis of the agrarian question is to win the peasantry as the ally of the working class and, on the basis of it, to eliminate the feudal production relations in the countryside, whereas in the stage of the socialist revolution, the basis of the agrarian question consists in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from the root-cause of all forms of exploitation, oppression and poverty by cementing the worker-peasant alliance and, on the basis of this, by sweeping away the old production relations in the countryside and by establishing socialist productive relations.

The Korean Workers' Party completely carried out the land reform on the principle of confiscating landlords' land and distributing it to the peasants, without compensation by applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the actual condition of our country, and successfully carried out prior to technical reconstruction, socialist cooperativization of agriculture on the principles of object lessons and voluntariness, under the powerful leadership and active support of the Party and the State. However, the victory of the socialist revolution does not mean a final solution of the agrarian question.

Premier Kim Il Sung, in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" dwelt on the agrarian question under socialism as follows:

"Under socialism the peasant and agrarian questions resolve themselves into developing the productive forces of agriculture to a higher level, into making the life of the peasant bountiful, doing away with backwardness in the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside."

Only by completely carrying out the task put forth in the Theses, can the agrarian question be finally solved.

The Three Basic Principles

Premier Kim Il Sung, in his Theses, made clear the three basic principles that must be firmly adhered to in the rural work successfully to solve the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism.

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural districts;

Second, working class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should be steadily brought closer to the advanced level of industrial enterprise management, links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and cooperative ownership steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

The Korean Workers' Party has firmly upheld the principled stand of continuing the revolution in the countryside for the ultimate solution of the agrarian question.

The creativeness of the Korean Workers' Party that the revolution in the countryside must be continued, finds concentrated expression in the Theses which underline the fact that while priority should be decisively given to the ideological revolution in the countryside, we must, in parallel with this, promote powerfully the technical and cultural revolutions following the triumph of socialist cooperativization.

The reason why the implementation of the three revolutions are put forward as central tasks is directly related to the situation, that the backwardness of farm villages, compared with that of towns, still remains in the three domains.

The stipulation that while precedence must be given to the ideological revolution, the technical and cultural revolutions should simultaneously and in parallel with this, be promoted, shows the close interrelations between the three revolutions and the position of each of the revolutionary tasks in the process of their unified implementation. The ideology of communism is the ideology of the advanced working class. It is the most complicated and the most difficult task to turn the ideological conscience of the peasantry which relatively lags behind that of the working class into the conscience of communism, the ideology of the advanced working class.

Without the solution of this problem, can we never promote the revolution in the countryside even a step further, nor can we display the superiority of the socialist system of agriculture.

The Principled Method

The Korean Workers' Party has further deepened and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the continuous revolution in conformity with the new condition of socialist construction, while giving priority to the ideological revolution in the socialist countryside and, in line with this, laying down the principled method of vigorously promoting the technical and cultural revolutions.

In the solution of the socialist agrarian question, the problem of the attitude of the working class to the peasantry is one of the most important problems of significance as a matter of principle.

The Korean Workers' Party has adhered to the stand that the working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but give technical, cultural and financial assistance to it. This is the line stipulating the basic direction toward raising the role of the working class under socialism.

The concrete content and form of the leadership of the working class toward the peasantry, which is to be realized through its guidance, assistance and support to the peasantry, depend on the political capacity of the working class, the level of industrial development, the degree of development of towns which are the basis of the social production and the livelihood of the working class.

The Party has been actively supporting and assisting the countryside in all domains, on the basis of the principle—which is different from that for the preceding period—that the Party and the State should assume responsibility for the development of agricultural cooperatives and peasants' living, following the completion of cooperativization in the countryside.

In a formerly backward agrarian country like ours, a socialist revolution emerged victorious prior to the completion of the foundations for socialist industry.

Under these circumstances, the Party and the State invested part of the national income created in the agricultural domain in industrial construction, while taking responsibility for peasants' enterprises and their living. Investment of funds by the peasants for socialist industrialization accords not only with the interest of the whole society but also with the interests of the peasants.

(To be continued)

On-the-spot Guidance: **Premier Kim Il Sung making on-the-spot guidance to the Saigil Cooperative Farm, Sinchun County, S. Whanghai Province, N. Korea**

Golden Harvest: **Farm members of N. Korea, upholding the basic principles and practical measures clarified in the Theses, won splendid harvest in their increased production battle. (At Sangdan-field, Jungjoo County, N. Pyungan Province)**

Korean-Cuban Cultural Exchange Plan Inked

A 1966-67 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Cuba was signed on Feb. 15 in Havana between the governments of the two countries, a Havana report said on Feb. 15.

S. Korean Workers' Struggles Continuing

Foreign Unit Workers Vote for General Strike

Reports from Seoul said that about 35,000 members of the Foreign Organizations Employes Union had voted between Feb. 9 and 10 to decide whether or not to stage a general strike against the U.S. military authorities.

The Foreign Organizations Employes Union (FOEU) has 16 chapters throughout South Korea.

"FOEU members, mostly the so-called 'direct-hire' employes, demand the recognition of the Korean Service Corps (KSC) Workers' Union as a civilian union entitled to collective bargaining. Among others, the FOEU members also demand an average wage increase of 30 per cent, improved working conditions and a system of progressive discharge allowances.

Participating in the votings, which were held in 13 districts (including Seoul, Euijungboo, Bupyung, Inchon, Pajoo, Pusan, Taegu and Koonsan), were some 20,000 and several thousand of the FOEU members.

Ninety-nine per cent of the votes approved the proposed general strike. In the Euijungboo district, 99.6 per cent of the votes favoured a general strike and in the Bupyung district 99.5 per cent.

Of FOEU's 16 chapters, the KSC, the Petroleum-Oil-Lubrication Union and a Koonsan sub-chapter did not vote since they had already decided on a general strike in their own previous voting, authorized by the FOEU's central executive committee.

Meanwhile, on Feb. 11, the FOEU issued a statement in which the union urged the U.S. military authorities to make an immediate answer to the workers' six-point demand. "If the U.S. authorities should fail to answer by Feb. 11," the statement said, "the 35,000 FOEU members would launch all forms of collective action so that their demands may be realized."

KSC Workers in Continued Dispute

Representatives of the Korean Service Corps workers held on Feb. 13 a meeting in Euijungboo, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, and adopted a resolution demanding the U.S. military authorities recognize their right to collective bargaining, according to a Dong-a Radio report from Seoul.

In the resolution, the representatives said: "So long as the U.S. authorities continue to deny this right, it will be impossible for us to sit at any conference with the U.S army authorities."

Later, the resolution was presented to the puppet "Ministry of Defense."

The KSC workers have been in labor dispute with the U.S. military authorities since long ago, demanding a wage hike and the recognition of the fundamental labor rights, including that to labor union activities.

Meanwhile, woman-workers at the Maritime Transport Industrial Company in Chochiwon, South Choongchung Province, South Korea, were dismissed on Feb. 8, for the reason that they had recently become members of the labour union of the company, according to a Hankook Moonhwa Radio report from South Korea.

They are part of the 500 employes of the company who have been on strike.

Family Members of Workers Stage Demonstrations

South Korean Radio Dong-a reports that 30 family members of Korean workers hired at a U.S. army unit staged a demonstration on Feb. 11 in front of the army unit in Euijungboo, Kyonggi Province.

The U.S. army authorities have transferred many Korean workers to other place in an attempt to stamp out their daily mounting struggle and to split and destroy their organization.

The demonstrators strongly demanded the U.S. army authorities call back their husbands.

"ROK" Troops to Be Doubled in S. Vietnam

Pak Jung Hi will dispatch two more army divisions of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam in April and July, according to press reports from Taipei.

South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin reports from Washington that the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam will swell to one army corps, as agreed upon between Seoul and Washington early January.

As early as last May, when he was summoned to Washington, Pak Jung Hi promised his U.S. master to dispatch one army corps of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam. And to recruit more cannon fodder for the U.S., Pak Jung Hi is now making the round of Southeast Asian countries.

(Following is the concluding installment of the full text of an "Appeal to the Whole World on Atrocities of the American Soldiers in South Korea," jointly issued by 13 North Korean public organizations on Dec. 27 of last year. The preceding installments, you can find printed in the issues of Jan. 26, Feb. 2, Feb. 9 and Feb, 16, respectively, of our paper— Ed.)

This robber's "logic" of the American imperialists only serves to expose more glaringly the bestial nature of the American imperialist aggressors imbued with misanthropy.

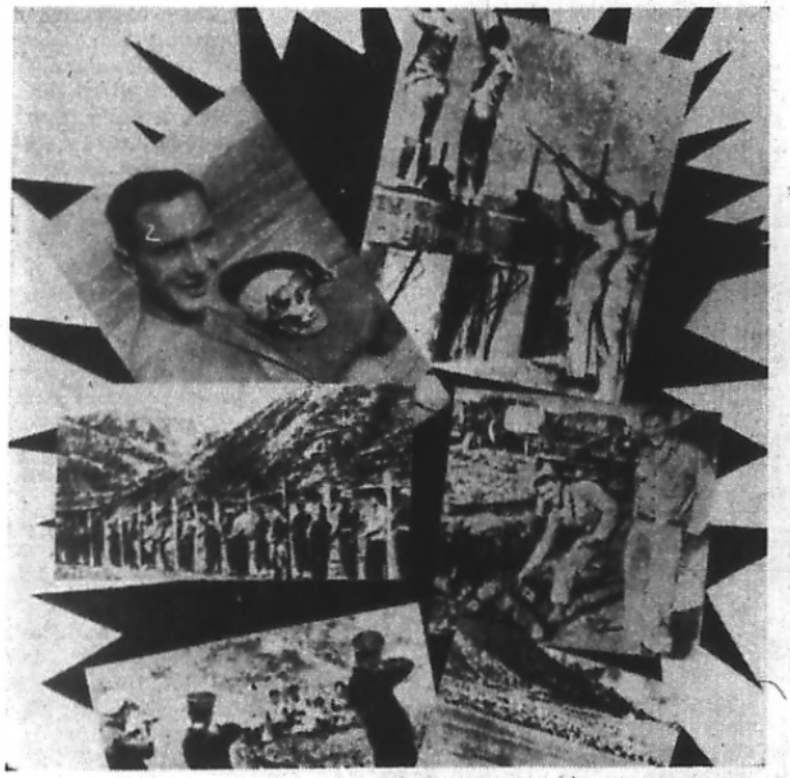
The past two decades during which the American aggressor troops have since their occupation of South Korea pursued the policies of colonial pillage and of reducing South Korea to their military base, have been years replete with records of villainous, blood-curdling crimes committed by them against the people of Korea.

We call upon all the honest-minded, progressive people of the whole world and the lawyers who should be staunch champions of the dignity, rights and interests of man to pass a fair and stern judgement on the ferocious U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for their shocking, barbarous crimes.

With its industry gone totally bankrupt and its rural economy severely ruined owing to the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial plunder, South Korea has virtually been reduced to a hell on earth.

Today appalling hunger and poverty, unemployment and death stalk unchecked through South Korea and the people, deprived of the means of livelihood, are hovering on the brink of death.

Millions of unemployed and semi-employed are trampling about towns and villages; the ever greater number of peasants abandon farming and of foodless people comb mountains and fields for the bark and grass roots; hundreds of thousands of vagrant orphans forsaken by society die miserably on the road.



The U.S. aggressor troops have been perpetrating all kinds of atrocities against the South Korean people such as mass murder, violence, burglary, arson and rape since their landing in South Korea in September of 1945. Photos (above) show part of their brutal atrocities.

In South Korea today there is not the slightest trace of the rights to live, the most elementary freedom of man, and democracy, and this is the very outcome of the policy of colonial enslavement pursued by the American imperialist aggressors.

It is not fortuitous that patriotic youths and students and people in South Korea are intensifying as never before their gallant struggle against U.S. imperialism.

While resorting to an unprecedented fascist terrorism, covering the whole of South Korea with a forest of bayonets and subjecting the people there to bloody suppression in an attempt to save their colonial rule now on the verge of total collape in face of the powerful resistance of the people, the U.S. imperialists are at present committing new crimes more openly.

In wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they have greatly reinforced their armed forces and converted South Korea into their atomic and nuclear-rocket base and are incessantly raising war clamours against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Recently in particular, the American imperialists, having linked the Japanese militarists, revived and rearmed under their patronage, and the puppet clique of South Korea into closer relations with eath other through the final conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," have legalized the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and started tackling the formation of an aggressive "Asian military alliance" in real earnest.

Thus, South Korea has come under the domination and enslavement by both the American and Japanese imperialists; another obstacle has been put in the way of Korea's unification; and a grave threat has been created to the peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia.

The U.S. aggressors are the chief culprits who have brought to the people in South Korea all sufferings and misfortunes; stand in the way of the unification of the country, the ardent desire of the 30 million people of Korea; and menace peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must quit South Korea at once.

There are no ground and reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea any longer.

Korea belongs to the Koreans.

We are confident that the peoples, public organizations, parliaments and governments of all the countries of the world as well as the international organizations, which defend the sacred rights of humanity and value peace, freedom and national independence will sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea for their bestial crimes and stint no efforts in the action strongly demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
The Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland
The Korean National Peace Committee
The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
The Korean Journalists' Union
The Korean Democratic Scientists' Association
The Korean Students' Committee
The Korean Red Cross Society

Pyongyang,
December 27, 1965

조동신문

Rodong Shinmoon

Outrages of Indonesian Rightwing Reactionary Forces Assailed

In a leading article commenting on the latest developments in Indonesia, the Feb. 19 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, strongly demands an end to the rampage of the rightwing reactionary forces of Indonesia. The paper writes:

Having cold-bloodedly murdered numerous innocent patriotic personages, the Indonesian reactionaries are now holding "trials" of leading members of the Communist Party whom they illegally arrested and are working hard to bring against the Communist Party the fantastic charges of "plotting to overthrow the Government of the Indonesian Republic" by concocting "evidences."

This cannot but be an act of desecrating the law and violating the dignity of human beings.

The brazen machinations of the Indonesian reactionaries to misuse the sacred law and court of the Indonesian Republic in suppressing and persecuting the Communist Party and democratic forces, condemning progressive personages to death and achieving counter-revolutionary aims should never be tolerated.

The paper goes on to say:

Four months and more have passed since the "September 30 Incident" in Indonesia. Under the pretext of this incident, the reactionaries in the military and rightwing elements of Indonesia have been outrageously suppressing the Communist Party and democratic forces without letup and the Indonesia's situation has not returned to normal yet.

Rudely disobeying President Sukarno's appeals and orders, the Indonesian reactionaries and rightwingers have been engaged without restraint in the criminal terrorist activities such as raids, arrests, torture and murder in all parts of the country, undermining law and order.

Lately it is even reported in the press that Comrade D.N. Aidit and many other Indonesian Commuist Party leaders have been slain. Such suppression of the Communist Party and democratic forces and mass muder are beyond all imagination in a law-governed country and are simply shocking.

People of the world who value justice, dignity of man and friendship with the Indonesian people cannot overlook such wanton murder and raids; it is only natural for them to express indignation.

The "trial" conducted by the Indonesian rightwingers and reactionaries is designed to key up the anti-communist campaign among the masses of the Indonesian people and intensify the suppression of the democratic forces and massacre.

The outrageous terroristic acts of the Indonerian rightwing elements are aimed at subverting Indonesia's independence, democracy and the Indonesian revolution from the road of revolution and from the international anti-imperialist front by stamping out the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic organizations and dissolving NASAKOM, the united body of national forces.

The Indonesian Communist Party is a major political force forming NASAKOM and a reliable force of the Indonesian revolution. Through its 40-odd-year-long glorious history the Indonesian Communist Party has always been faithful to the Indonesian people.

The attempt of the rightwing elements to remove the Indonesian Communist Party from the political arena is, in effect, to wreck the national unity of Indonesia and impede the advance of the Indonesian revolution and, therefore, totally betrays the will and interests of the Indonesian people.

The outrages and the anti-communist campaign of the Indonesian rightwing reactionaries fall into chime with scheme of U.S. imperialism to turn the Indonesian revolution to the right and undermine the anti-imperialist forces of Asia.

By turning the Indonesian revolution to the right the U.S. imperialists attempt to obliterate all successes made by the Indonesian people in the past under the banner of anti-colonialism and to place Indonesia under their domination.

The Indonesian people, however, will never allow the gains they have won through a long-drawn revolutionary struggle to be stamped out by the aggressive forces of imperialism and the domestic reactionaries.

Our people resolutely demand an end to the lawless acts of the Indonesian rightwing elements and reactionary circles and to their criminal suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic forces and massacre, and express full solidarity with the Indonesian people who have risen up to preserve national independence and democracy and restore stability in the country, smashing the vicious machinations of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

We hope that the Indonesian people, under the leadership of President Sukarno, will put a speedy end to the reactionaries' bestial suppression and slaughter, restore stability in the country and bring the democratic situation to normal.

Why Is Pak Afraid of A-A Age's Advent?

The 14th issue of Chokook Tongil (Fatherland Unification) condemns the Pak Jung Hi clique which, feeling uneasy about the rising international position of the Asian and African countries, is trying to weaken it and hamper the advance of their people.

The paper says that the Pak Jung Hi clique has taken direct hostile acts against Asian and African countries while croaking about a "flexible strategy in foreign policy toward the neutral nations," and "switchover in foreign policy strategy."

Giving the reason why the Pak Jung Hi outfit is afraid of the advent of the Asian and African age, the paper writes:

Today the Asian and African countries which have won freedom and independence through ardous struggles are playing a great role on the political arena of the world and their say has increased decisively.

Their influence has sharply grown in the United Nations. The "U.S. resolution" on the "unification of Korea through U.N.-supervised elections" to which the Pak Jung Hi gang clings desperately, is unpopular in the United Nations. It polled 91 per cent of the votes in 1953. But the percentage dropped to 71 per cent in 1956, then to 60 per cent in 1961 and to 52 per cent in 1965.

The Asian and African peoples are well aware that the proposed "unification through U.N.-supervised elections" is a wanton infringement upon the right of national self-determination for which they have long fought at the cost of their blood and that the U.S. imperialists are scheming to occupy the whole of Korea by trampling underfoot the right of the Korean people to self-determination.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is being repudiated by the Asian and African peoples because it is a U.S. stooge taking a hostile stand toward them.

For instance, when Britain and France launched aggression against Egypt in 1956 the South Korean puppet clique clamoured about its dispatch of "volunteers" for the aggressors. Today it has sent 20,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam as bullet-shield of the U.S. aggressors.

It is not without reason that an Algerian paper called Pak Jung Hi the "Tshombe of Asia."

The paper says further:

The Pak Jung Hi clique, which is sharing weal and woe with the imperialist aggressors, regard the advent of the Asian and African age as its doomsday, as the imperialists do it.

They are trying to reverse the wheel of time. But the day is not far off when they will be thrown into the dustbin of history.

Japanese Authorities Treat Political Exile As "Stowaway"

The Fukuoka High Court, Japan on Feb. 16 turned down the appeal of South Korean soldier Kim Dong Hi who came over to Japan, disobeying the order of the Pak Jung Hi clique to go to South Vietnam.

He received the order in April 1965. Then he underwent a "special training" for two months. But he slipped away from the army in July just before the scheduled date of departure to South Vietnam, and came to Japan.

The Japanese authorities arrested him as a "stowaway" and later the Izuhara section of the Nagasaki Local Court sentenced him to one year of penal servitude on the charge of "violating the immigration and emigration law."

Kim Dong Hi appealed to the Fukuoka High Court to treat him as a political refugee and send an application for political asylum to the Japanese Ministry of Justice.

He declared at the High Court: "I left South Korea, feeling the danger of my life.

Refugee Kim Dong Hi

If I am sent back to South Korea, I will be sentenced to capital punishment as a deserter by the gendarmerie and special service corps. Treat me as a political refugee and permit me to stay in Japan where my elder brother lives." But his request fell on a deaf ear.

His case has touched off quite a stir among the Korean nationals in Japan and Japanese public figures.

His brother Kim Dong Hum who resides in Arakawa district, Tokyo, said:

"I cannot understand why such unreasonable step has been taken against my brother who refused to go to the battlefields in South Vietnam and fled from South Korea defying death. The Japanese Government should accept his request for asylum and ensure all conditions for him to go over to North Korea if he wishes."

Lawyer Narimitsu Oda, director of the Japan Free Civil Rights Association, said:

"The move of the Japanese judicial authorities to punish Kim Dong Hi as a mere stowaway is illegal either in the light of international practice or from a humanitarian view. This young man ought to be treated as a political refugee as he requested and be permitted to go to North Korea if he wishes.

"The Japan Free Civil Rights Association is considering to launch a campaign for rescuing Kim Dong Hi, closely combining it with the Japanese people's struggle against the aggressive war in Vietnam."

Manpower—An Export Item Of South Korea

This year's export plan of the South Korean puppet regime envisages the trading off of over 6,000 people to foreign monopoly capitalists in the name of manpower export.

To make up, if only a little, for the growing shortage of foreign currency caused by war preparations and the upkeep of the fascist ruling machinery, Pak Jung Hi invented this export item after racking his brain. Last year, the South Korean puppets earned 980,000 dollars through this trade.

The item of manpower export are varied—nurses, doctors, seamen, civil engineering workers, miners, etc.

In January this year, some 120 nurses were taken to West Germany under a manpower export contract. And a new contract has been concluded with West Germany for the supply of another 120 nurses in March. Besides, 150 civil engineering workers were shipped away to Thailand in January for the construction of military roads there by the U.S. imperialists. It is also envisaged that another 120 will be sent this month to South Vietnam for the same purpose.

South Korea where manpower is an export item, gives the lie to the U.S. imperialists' much vaunted "humanitarianism" and "democracy." South Korea where even a small number of technical personnel cannot get jobs—such is the true picture of the "prospering South Korea."

Kim Song Soon—A New Ace on World Skating Rink

Kim Song Soon waves her bouquet from the winner's stand. (Trondheim, Norway)

Kim Song Soon caused a pleasant sensation in the world's women's skating by placing second in the all-round points standing in the 1966 Women's World Speed Skating Championships held at Trondheim's Ice Stadium, Norway, between Feb. 12 to 13.

Feats

She came in fourth in the 500 meter race, first in 1,500 meters, second in 1,000 meters and fifth in 3,000 meters. She was in the lead up to the last event in total points.

World attention was focused on Korea when Kim Song Soon headed the list in the 1,500 meter race on the first day, leaving behind such favored champions as Stein Kaiser of the Netherlands and Valentina Stenina of the Soviet Union. In this event she clocked 2: 29.4.

On the following day, she finished second in 1,000 meters with 1:36.2, outstripping world speedskaters Valentina Stenina, Stein Kaiser and Irina Yegorova.

Kim Song Soon came out second in total points, next to Valentina Stenia with a slight margin of 0.5.

Meanwhile, Han Pil Wha, who had won the silver medal in the 3,000 meter race in the 9th Winter Olympics, was third in 3,000 meters and sixth in the total.

Career

Kim Song Soon was born into a poor fisherman's family in a small town on the northeast coast of North Korea. Already in her middle school days in Hamheung, she displayed her bent for sports, especially for ice sports, though she took field and track events first.

One advantage was that her family had a certain sports background and this proved an encouragement to her in developing her talent to the full.

It was in 1958 that she first participated in the national ice championships and ever since, she has been in the limelight of the winter sports of our country.

She made her debut at Karuizawa, Japan, in 1963, and has made sweeping progress ever since: In the 1963 Championships she placed eleventh and in 1964 she climbed up to seventh in the total points standing.

To draw a comparison between her this year's and last year's results: Last year she was eleventh in 500 meters and seventh in 1,500 meters. This year she jumped to fourth and first place in these events. Last year, she was sixth in 1,000 meters and tenth in 3,000 meters. This year, she finished second and fifth, respectively.

Her dazzling progress is attributed to her staunch fighting will, good physique, well-polished technique and hard training. A day never passes with this woman, a cheerful dynamic character, without covering a distance of at least 30,000 meters on the ice. Yet this does not seem enough to her, for she practises 10,000 more meters with men.

She worked out a training program of her own in conformity with her physique, skill, etc. and steadily perfected it, overcoming her drawbacks. In this way, she came to have speed, strong will-power and dynamic push —one of her strong points.

Reaction

The brilliant results Miss Kim made at the Championships have completely smashed the old prejudice that "Asian people will not be able to win a title in view of their physical stamina . . "

But finally Kim Song Soon of North Korea has held the sceptre of an event in the Women's World Speed Skating Championships, for which Europe had long since been craving and has not yet been able to get.

Indeed, this marked an important epoch in the history of women's speed skating, considering the fact that the first and second places had been the monopoly of Soviet teams for the last 14 years.

No wonder many foreign news dispatches and Japanese dailies gave prominence to the feats of the Korean skaters.

Following are part of the reports:

* ...Holland's Stein Kaiser may be the only challenger to the Russians. But North Korean girls upset the predictions at the Championships ..... (*AP*)

* ...North Korean sensation Kim Song Soon, who had been leading after three events, was relegated to second place in the over-all placings by the smallest possible margin. (*Kyodo-Reuter*)

* Kim showed a tremendous force. After lagging behind for more than two laps in her race against favored Yegorova, Miss Kim trounced her opponent in the final stage. ..... Miss Kim beat all her competitors with a comfortable margin as she timed in 2:29.4—two full seconds ahead of Dutch runner-up Stein Kaiser. (*UPI*)

* ···Kim Song Soon, 27-year-old worker from Pyongyang, led 35 skaters from 15 nations after the first day of the two-day competition ..... (*AP*)

* Russian and other experts agreed that the North Koreans were the main upset of the championships, and that Miss Kim might have won the title with better coaching ... . (*UPI*)

* ...Kim Song Soon, 27-year-old daughter of a fisherman, today won a brilliant victory in the 1,500 meter run to create a great sensation among the spectators. This event has been the "unchallengeable supremacy" maintained by Soviet teams since 1956...(*Hsinhua News Agency*)

* .. Despite Stenina's gold medal, the championships served notice that the speed skating hegemony of Russian girls is seriously threatened. They got their weakest overall placings since they first entered the championships in 1948. (*UPI*)

* ...Interesting is what North Korea and China will make in this meet. In the last championships, Han Pil Wha of North Korea placed fifth and Kim Song Soon eighth in total placings. They will be a menace to the Soviet team. (*Daily Sports, Japan*)

With her dynamic form Kim Song Soon shows the mettle of Chullima Korea in the 1963 Women's World Speed Skating Championships. (Karuizawa, Japan; February, 1963)

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

Socialist Transformation

Having successfully carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, North Korea entered the road of gradual transition to socialism. Socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft and capitalist trade and industry proceeded on a full scale after the war.

Agrarian problem was presented as an urgent one in the post-war period. In order to improve the deteriorated living of the peasants (poor peasants accounted for 40 per cent in early post-war days), develop our agriculture which was then employing backward means of production relying on small peasant economy into a modern one, and bring about a rise in agricultural productivity, it was necessary —there was no other way—to put agriculture on a socialist footing, that is, agricultural co-operation. Agricultural co-operation was necessary also for proportionate development of industry and agriculture.

In our country, agricultural co-operation was carried out strictly according to the principle of voluntariness by convincing the peasants, through practical examples, of the advantages of the co-operative economy. Correct class policy of relying on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and remoulding the rich peasants was followed in agricultural co-operative movement.

Also, the Workers' Party of Korea correctly set stages of development of the agricultural co-operative movement.

At the early stage of the agricultural co-operative movement the Workers' Party of Korea, taking into account the then low level of consciousness and the low cultural and technical standards of the peasants and in view of the absence of experience in the organization and management of co-operative farms, adopted the policy of organizing two or three co-operative farms in each county in order to enable them to accumulate certain experience before launching on a large-scale development.

Thus the agricultural co-operative movement in our country went through the experimental stage in 1953-1954 before it went over to the stages of large-scale development and of completion. It was brought to victorious completion in August 1958.

(To be continued)

Aspirations After National Unity

The latest issue of Chokook Tongil (Unification of Fatherland, published in the DPRK) carried an open letter of Miss Han Pil Wha, Merited Sportswoman of the DPRK, addressed to her friends in South Korea.

Following is a gist of the letter titled "On the Ice":—

Dear friends:—

I am now writing this letter, recalling those happy days when we met you at the Karuizawa Ice Stadium.

How are you getting along? Are you skating anywhere these days? Have you had contest? We have held a skating contest just recently. The ice condition was superb. How pleasant it would be to compete with you on such a wonderful rink!

I remember you each time the skating season comes around. As I am a woman, I have a clear recollection of women skaters from the South.

"Why can't we take part, while North Korea can do? We are all Koreans ." These words, which you said appealingly with a lonely look on your faces still ring in my heart.

"Hold out, you are skating for us!" My heart aches, whenever I recall these words you left on the Karuizawa skating rink.

Although unable to participate in the meet, you encouraged us unstintingly: "Well done!" "Congratulations!"

When you congratulated me on my victory over the American athlete, saying "We are really glad, really glad...," my heart was too full for words.

You must not leave the enemy alone, the enemy that splits us. All of us should skate, hand in hand, on the same rink in a unified land, so that we may take part in international contests together.

Han Pil Wha

Just think of the day of unification!

Our lovely kids are eagerly looking forward to the day when we can hand over to them the tradition of Korean skating on the same rink, on the unified land of North and South.

And I believe that you will surely fight to the end to remove the barrier that separates you from us.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea